THE PULPIT

A SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. IRA W. HENDERSON, THE FAMOUS DIVINE.

Subject: The Parable of Jesus.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Preaching at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church on the theme "The Parables of Jesus," the Rev. Ira Wemmell Henderson, pastor, took as his text Mark 4:2. "And He taught them many things by parables." He said:

The parables of Jesus are as wonderful to-day as they were in Christ's time. Time has not availed their temper nor dulled their edge. Spoken to the citizens of Palestine nearly two thousand years ago, their truth strikes deep and convictingly into every heart now and here. Fraught with eternal verities they still are as fresh upon the ears of men. Laden with the finest and finest fruit of human experience and of divine revelation they can never fail to command and secure the attention of humanity. Be they illustrative, comparative or similative, as the commentators have it, they are to us the means and the medium to convey truth to our minds, comfort to our hearts, power to our souls. Intricate we that the parables of the power and the greatest truth of humanity is paralled in the philosophy of Buddha. The mind and the voice of Christ have consecrated them in a peculiar and impressive manner to His church.

The source of the world-wide appeal of Christianity lies in a large measure, in its adaptability to the needs of all men and in the fact that in it all the most exalted truths of ancient and modern philosophies are crystalized and culminated. And nowhere is this more markedly demonstrated than in the parables. No man can be said to handle but the words of Jesus blaze up in the flame. Think for a moment how out of place and incongruous new patches are on old garments. The parable of the good Samaritan has led us often consciously, more often unconsciously, to help the weak and the fallen the helping hand.

The parables reach all men because they depict and portray and depend for force upon the world, its activities and its people. They are the product not of speculation but of vital objective and subjective human experience. They are the epitome of all that we see and hear and feel within us.

Add to this that the parables are pungent, cogent, profound, positive and pointed; and you have a key to their influence.

The parables of Christ are pungent. That is to say they cut deep. When Jesus started to lay sin or to lay truth bare He went beneath the surface of things apparent. The parable probes the surface and draws blood. The steel of Toledo or Sheffield or Damascus never made a deeper or a cleaner cut than the stinging language and the caustic truths of the parables made, and yet do make, into the vitals of sin. The self-righteous man testify to the writhings of his soul under the lash of the scorn of Christ. Let him who is wasting his talents tell of the piercing words of Christ to him. Truth cuts. The parables of Christ declare the truth and thus our sins are slashed.

The parables of Christ are cogent and for two reasons. Words, I care not what may be their language or their power, are cogent in exact the proportion that they bear a weight of truth, mirror for us in language the many facts of life, and compellingly. No man is there so hard but he yields deference to truth. His shrinks from the light and mirrors see his insidiness their hearts' best deeds. The touch of truth transforms illiteracy and lends it charm and cogency. Language is never so magnificent, so moving, so inspiring as when mediating truth to men. What to us is the lasting, ungrammatical, mishanded English, if, so be, the light of truth irradiates the speech! And, on the other hand, what to us is the smooth, mellifluous language; what to us are arts of polished rhetoric and of the self-poised, gifted orator; what to us are the graceful gesture and the winsomeness of voice, if the speech lend aid to evil and the speaker's heart be black? Truth cuts and it also counts. Pretense shuns language of power. Immorality of life or opinion damages effect. All the gifts and graces in the world can never avail to make the wrong acceptable to the pure and true in mind. The parables are cogent. Their truth forever sways the human mind. Philosophy has never yet surmassed them for they are the corn and the consummation of immortal truths. The child can read and understand and find therein a schema for life. And how true to life the parables are. Portrayal is powerful unto influence. The touch of experience makes the whole world kin. That word picture hooks most which reveals most. The kindergarten of language is full of verbal photographs. What pictures are to the babe the parables are to us. The charm of the printed picture of the horse depends upon the vision of the quadruped that the child has employed. The power of the parable lies in its reproduction of the facts of life around us. No man knows so well the value of a sure foundation as he who has built upon a cheap and flimsy footing course. That friend of you who is using language given opportunities has a keen appreciation of a wastefulness that Christ both portrayed and condemned. Put your candle beneath a basket some night and then tell me how much light you receive from it. My brother, that was pretty poor logic—or even for virtue which is endeavored to subsidist upon before we rushed back home to God, was it not? The parables are photographs; true, faithful, convincing reproductions of our own experience and of humanity's. Therefore they are cogent and powerful.

The profounded thoughts are the most potent in influence on the lives of men. The deepest truth, for which we have to dig, attracts us most. The parables are profound. They present a field not for the grub axe but for the plow. The search for truth leads a man, aye compels him, to cause placer mining and sink a shaft. Truth is to be found most plentifully beneath the surface. And just as the sight of pay dirt in the pan sends the miner into the depths for more so the appropriation and appreciation, by the seeker after truth, of surface verities impels him to search deeper. The parables are deep. They not only fit extreme conditions and portray the visible and objective facts of life but they also clothe and conceal a wealth of unseen truth that must be searched out to be secured. The ring and the cast and the stock and the bast but tell in store the outward evidence of the father's love. We forget the sheep when we hear the voice of God. Don't bother with the vessel; think of the spiritual unfit we would have and would become personally if we had the fullness of the kingdom of heaven within us. The parables are profound. If you are unconvinced, just follow one to the end of its implications, under the guidance of the Scriptures.

The parables are positive. Truth is refreshing. There is no hesitancy where Jesus is the teacher. He knew that men could understand them if they would have and would become mirrored life and would have a real appeal to men. Furthermore there was no doubt in the mind of Christ regarding the authority of the subtrust truth which any man, under the influence of the Spirit, might easily discover. No man has to think twice to understand that it is not only useful but also necessary and no use or feeble use of divinely bestowed faculties to refuse to do so, taking the assurance that the parable is the man who puts his trust not in riches, that he is a fool. Is there any doubt as to the counsel God has of those Pharisees who bless their own righteousness and thank God the common herd? The action of the yeast in the dough presents a positive element of the parable. They do not beat around the bush or beseech. They make straight for the mark. The sower and his seed reflect the Gospel and our hearts. The joy at the finding of the money is like to the joy of the heart over the lost who are found. The drawnet and its catch ought to make us examine our hearts as to life and social distinctions, and more especially of the fact that the dissension of God is for all men. The parable of the cautious king who took tally of his troops should reveal clearly that we cannot serve Jesus without spiritual preparation. The ten virgins remind us of the fact that death-bed repentances are risky, just as certainly as the tale Matthew tells us of the wicked husbandmen and their hire admonishes us that we should be ever prepared to work because men who have been bad in this life enter heaven by the free grace of God, into equal salvation with us at the end of evil lives. The parables have point and being well barbed and feathered they fly true and wind. Full of life, and reflecting life, they carry truth lastingly to our hearts.

Profound, pointed, positive, the pungent, pithy, cogent parables of Christ are very powerful to arrest attention and to hold it, and to stimulate our thought. To appreciate the parables we need to be most of benefit to us we must have into the mind of Christ. Filled with His Spirit and dominated by His love we shall ever discover wonderful, comfort, power, inspiration in His truth. For Jesus is the master teacher of the ages. He is the profoundest philosopher of the world. He knows the secrets of psychology concerning Him, they may not accept Him as a Saviour in the Christian use of the term; but wherever there is a man of philosophic ability, wherever there is a mind of surpassing intellectual clarity, there is Christ honored for His insight, His intellectual acumen, His intensity of soul. The parables of Jesus are the messages of a philosopher and a Saviour.

The Christian's Accent.

The Christian life is a continual renewal, but only as we walk up a mountain is a continual ascent, and, if the mountain is immeasurable, then, of course, the summit is never reached, but, if the ascent is ever forward, it is a privilege, not a hardship, that we can continue to ascend.—J. H. Thom.

Speed Peace on Earth.

If a thousandth part of what has been expended in war and preparing its might had been used in the arts of peace, to the development of reason and the diffusion of Christian principles, nothing would have been known for centuries past of its horrors, its sufferings, its improvidement and its debasements, and what was learned from history.—Horace Mann.

God and Heaven on Earth.

To enjoy God and heaven it does not require that we wait till the last touch of death reveals all things in the light of eternity. We may walk God and heaven along with us every day, and carry their grace and glory into all the dull and prosaic scenes of earth.—Thomas Lathrop.

Pray For Others.

Unless we pray for others, we are lacking in that spirit in which alone we can pray hopefully for ourselves, and we are living in neglect or a prime duty to God's dear ones who need and deserve our prayers.

Old Romans Outdone.

We have nowadays an extraordinary variety of foreign game birds available for our tables offered in London markets. Partridges from Hungary and elsewhere; hazel-hens, willow grouses, black game and other birds from Germany and Scandinavia; caper-callie from Russia; multitudes of wild fowl from Holland; quail from the south of Europe; pheasants from far Manchuria, and so forth. Even the Romans, who ranuscked the world then known to them for table luxuries, would have been astonished at the wealth and variety of foreign articles of food known to the modern Londoner.—Sporting and Dramatic News.

ALL OFF.

"I hear they're engaged."

"When did you hear that?"

"Some time ago. When does their wedding day come off?"

"I'm afraid it's off already. She has sent back his ring."—Philadelphia Press.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

JANUARY TWENTY-SEVENTH

Home Missions: The Progress of the Indian.—Isa. 42:16-21.

A race does well to retain the memory of its past, but as a spur, not as a shackle.

God has new things continually in store for a people, but only as they get the new heart which comes with Christianity.

The wonderful transformation through irrigation of our Western deserts, is but a fresh illustration of the transformation wrought in the heart and life of the desert Indian by the water of life.

Originally the Jews were God's chosen people; but now, through Jesus the Jew, every race may become a chosen people.

Indian Progress.

At last our laws are right toward the Indian, and everywhere he is coming into his own, into that full American citizenship which was his fathers' first of all to win.

It is not too much to say that the honored attitude of our government toward the Indian was due to a woman, to Helen Hunt Jackson and that book, "A Century of Dishonor."

"The story of the Indians," says Mrs. Wheeler, "is written in two words, 'Driven out,' and ours in three, 'Civilization has failed.'"

"The Indian," says the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (1901), "is passing out of our national life as the painted, feather-crowned hero of the novelist, to add the current of his free, wild, primal American blood to the heart of his great young nation."

No missionary work, home or foreign, has been more successful than the Work among the Indians. The result of his heroic labors in the foreign field, where 1,000 souls a day are saved, is paralleled by what we have in Christianity in a purer form. The evils of Christian lands are in opposition to Christian teaching; those of heathen lands are under the sanction of their religion.

Tax on Inheritances.

Investigation by the Bureau of the Census, at Washington, D. C., shows that in 1902 twenty-six States had inheritance tax laws, yielding $7,000,000. This amount is believed by the Census officials to have increased in the present year to $10,000,000 or $12,000,000.

The inheritance tax collected in 1902 follows: California, $220,447; Colorado, $269; Connecticut, $324,425; Delaware, $983; Illinois, $502,816; Iowa, $117,332; Maine, $59,857; Maryland, $53,780; Massachusetts, $435,719; Michigan, $164,-629; Minnesota, $6077; Missouri, $229,854; Montana, $36,231; Nebraska, $32; New Jersey, $149,577; New York, $2,301,555; North Carolina, $4241; Ohio, $13,035; Pennsylvania, $1,212,706; Tennessee, $35,-639; Utah, $1628; Vermont, $29,-440; Virginia, $16,256; Washington, $1524; West Virginia, $6340. Total, $7,025,915.

In addition Hawaii collected $1200 of inheritance tax.

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, JANUARY 27.

The Saviour of All.—Isa. 42. 6, 7.—Missions.

Passages for reference: Matt. 15. 22-28; Luke 4:24-27; 17:11-19; John 4. 6-26; Acts 10. 34, 35.

Looking out upon the lost world and realizing their desperate condition, no one would feel like undertaking to win souls unless he or she were not assured by the authority of the Word itself that it is God's purpose to bring his salvation to all. From the prophecy in Isaiah, through the experiences of the Master with the woman of Samaria, and the Gentile woman who was willing to take the "crumbs from the table," on to the declaration of Peter in Acts, "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him"—all the way runs the purpose of God to bring his life to all the race.

Why should there be a Saviour at all? In a broad way the answer is easy, "Because men are lost"; but this is hardly sufficient to satisfy. Many people are slackers for self-help and would lay upon men the burden of lifting themselves. Other peoples have their own religions which they would have keep why the truth them with our faith? The answer to this question is to be found in an examination of the religions of the non-Christian world. It is true that there is something of truth, but in many cases only a half-truth, which is but getting in the way of what may be more dangerous than unmixed error. As Robert E. Speer says of Christianity, "Each one of those truths is balanced by its just corrective, which is absent from the pure Christian religions. Hinduism teaches that God is near, but it forgets that he is holy. Mohammedanism teaches that God is great, but it forgets that he is loving. Buddhism teaches that this earthly life of ours is of no account, but it forgets that therefore work the works of God before the night comes. Confucianism teaches that we live in the midst of a great framework of holy relationship, but it forgets that in the midst of all these we have a living help and a personal fellowship with the eternal God, in whose lasting presence is the home." All the truth they possess is in Christianity in a purer form. The evils of Christian lands are in opposition to Christian teaching; those of heathen lands are under the sanction of their religion.

Canna Is Grown.

The Santa Fe has been planting trees on its land in San Diego County, Southern California. The tract is 8650 acres in extent, and is known as the Rancho San Diegito. It is near Del Mar. It will be converted into a eucalyptus grove. About 700 acres a year will be planted for a number of years. The wood will be converted into ties and piles. F. P. Hosp, who has charge of this class of work, estimates that $2000 worth of timber for ties can be raised on one acre. The plan will be to have the trees grow as well as the sugar and iron bark varieties of eucalyptus, has been tried by experiments in Australia to last more than twenty-five years underground, while the blue gum will not last more than three years underground. The seeding will be done during the winter, and the seedlings for the first year's planting are now in preparation. About 2000 boxes of small seedlings are required.—Railroad Gazette.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JANUARY 27 BY THE REV. J. W. HENDERSON.

Subject: The Story of Cain and Abel. Gen. 4:3-15 — Golden Text, I John 3:15 — Memory Verses, 8-10.

The story of Cain and Abel is the story of a great variety of human sins. Centrally it may be said to be the story of human faithfulness on the one hand, and on the other of human jealousy. The jealousy is the direct result of a deep rooted desire upon the part of Cain to have everything his own way. And to desire one's own way is to be self willed. From this point of view we may be justified perhaps to push the application of the story back one step farther and say that we have here a picture of the opposing elements of faithfulness and wilfulness in human life. Cain and Abel make offerings to God. Abel evidently performs his sacrifice as God has commanded and evidently Cain does not. God honors the sacrifice of Abel, which is according to His command, and He has no respect to the offering of Cain. He respects the faithfulness of the one man and, may we not say it, rebukes the willfulness of the other. Being rejected, hot sin surges, mentally, in the heart of Cain. He puts his hand out in evil against his own kin. Witness our text: "Am I my brother's keeper?" Cain was by way of being a "bad man" but of unscrupulous irony in these respects.

Vs. 14, "Hid." "In the primitive tradition Jehovah is the tutelary deity of the cultivated district of Canaan, and to leave Canaan for the surrounding wilds was to lose the divine protection in its ordinary manifestations."

Vs. 15, "Vengeance." The murderer and six of his kindred are to be punished together. See 2 Sam. 21: 8. "Sign," divine protection. This was to indicate that he was under divine protection and that to declare his sin to the world. However, it is likely that the brand did both. It was a mark of infamy, but also subtly prescribed as a penalty for murder. The right of revenge was a long one as much as any. But its exercise was for compassion. That section will admit of much thought.

False Humility.

I am tired of people who say they want to live on crumbs. Christ has a good enough for cats and dogs. The Christian wants nothing but the whole loaf.—Moody.

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CHINA AND JAPAN.

Some Interesting History Condensed With Valuable Information.

The first passenger railway cars to be used on the main line of the Canton-Hankow Railroad are to be made in Springfield, Mass. The order is for seventeen cars.

In the various treaty ports of China there are 105 American firms and 3380 American citizens; 197 firms and 1850 citizens of Germany; 424 firms and 8493 citizens of Great Britain, and 729 firms and 16,910 citizens of Japan, says Daily Consular and Trade Reports, quoting from the last imperial Chinese customs report.

The shares of the South Manchurian Railway were oversubscribed seventy-nine times. They are now at a premium of 18 per cent. The Chinese Government did not apply for shares. Japan will have full control.

On the London Stock Exchange Chinese 4½ per cents are quoted at 97¾; 5 per cents at from par to 100⅝, and 6 per cents at 102 and 102⅝. The 7 per cent. sterling loan bonds sell for 103, says the Anglo-Japanese Gazette of London Tokio.

Coal mining in the province of Shantung, China, is rapidly increasing. Last year one district produced 126,980 tons, or 100,600 tons more than the year before.

China now has a railway mileage of about 9000 miles. Of this 1230 miles are in operation and the rest under construction, except 920 miles of Canton-Hankow line. The Chinese Imperial Railways, 526 miles, paid 20 per cent. on the capital outlay.

The Japan Times, the first line in several years Japan's balance of trade was on the right side. In 1904, the month's balance was $5,500,000 against Japan. In the seven months ended July the excess rose $20,000,000 and imports fell $34,250,000, a favorable change of $54,-250,000.

On October 16 last the prices realized for cocoons sold were 1 per cent. to 2 per cent. Government bonds ranged from 87⅝ to 102¼. Harbor and waterworks rates were brought from 104 to 106. Railway 4 per cents were sold at 94½.

The Japan 1905 Japan imported $1,-150,000 worth of artificial indigo.

The Imperial Bank of Japan is raising $585,000 abroad for a water supply system at the city of Fusan, Corea.

Kobe, Japan, imports more goods from the United States than from any other British, and more than twice as much as from Germany, Australia and France combined. Nearly all imports from the United States were more than $25,000,000 in 1905, against $21,000,000 in 1904, and $17,000,000 in 1903.

Cotton spindles working in Japan number 1,420,717, compared with 1,742 engaged in 1904.

American exports of locomotives to Japan trebled in 1905, as compared with 1904. The Sanyo Railway uses only American locomotives.

Japan's imports for the fiscal year, being 50,000,000 koku, an increase of 32 per cent. over 1905 and 15½ per cent. above the average of 1901-4.

The electrification of the Nankai Railway, in Japan, with 8 miles of viaduct and bridge work, is in progress.

Osaka has a water power only 28 miles away from the city, capable of 4,000 horsepower. It is to be electrically used.

The Japanese Government will spend $10,000,000 to improve the harbor at Yokohama.

The Bisho Toshu-kan (library of English works) has received no new donation of books since the death of Baron Kentaro Kaneko.

Japan's national debt now amounts to $1,011,472,267, of which $72,000,-000 is for public works and railways. The total debt is $25 per capita, and that the interest bearing debt ($925,-000,000, including $50,000,000 for the American Panama) of the United States. As the population of Japan is about one-half that of the United States, the debt burden on Japan's people is about twice as heavy.—New York Sun.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Pride is the upholstering of laziness.

I can't find many men that got their start with steam heat.

Verily, diet and destiny go hand in hand! Study your digestion.

The sermon was so impressive the other night that the choir paid attention.

The battle is to the worker, not to the party with the manicure set in the pulpit.

Even the successful fish-pole needs a stout line at one end and a stouter lie at the other.

Life is a mad battle with dirt, dust and devils, and happy the man who hires his house-cleaning done.

If there is one thing some people enjoy more than doing a good act, it is telling about it afterwards.

Some people are born fools; some people acquire it in college; and some people have gold bricks sold upon them.

The punch in mightier than the pumpkin-lug—but the latter is a mighty good side line to carry on the road to success.

Even the loafer is useful! He helps to swell our census figures; and he is forever that Ellis. And his vote is valuable.

And yet with paved streets and wireless telegraphy I don't enjoy myself any better than when I used to shave with soft soapsuds.

I can't understand why I have failed to coax grass in the front lawn where I want it, when I can't fight it down with a hoe in the garden where I don't want it.

Why does the father bolt his home in the barn, but let his boy prowl around at night? And why does he chain up a five-cent dog and let his daughter flutter at random?

Germany leads the world in the production of chemicals. The total output for the year amounts to $357,000,000. This includes a million tons of sulphuric acid and half a million tons of soda.

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NEW FALL DRESS GOODS.

36-inch Wool Dress Goods, small checks, shadow plaids and solids. 50 cents a yd

50-inch Fancy Mixtures, all wool. 75 cents a yd

54-inch plain Broad Cloths, strictly all wool, special quality. 85 cents a yd

36-inch Black Panama, guaranteed all wool, special quality, at 50 cents a yd

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36-inch Black Taffeta Silk. Special at 98 cents a yd

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10 pieces Light Outings, 10 cent quality. While they last, 8 and one-third cents a yard

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Nervous people who dread going to have their teeth extracted or other work done, are earnestly invited to call at our office, where we will demonstrate to them by actual satisfaction our claim for PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

If in need of dental work, call and talk with us—we will advise and estimate with you, tell you just what you would have done and what it would cost you to be. We make no charge for the examination and consultation. It is our purpose and places you under no obligation to employ us to do your work.

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Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1907.

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NEW YORK DAY BY DAY.

Some of the Things Done Daily in the Metropolis.

"Life Is A Foolish Dream."

A hunchback, painfully sensitive to his deformity, but talented and ambitious, found life a nightmare and ended it. He was Albert Chittenden, an artist. His body was found in his apartments, at 15 West Twenty-ninth Street.

Life is a foolish dream. Ha, ha! Such a funny dream. But enough, enough. I am really too wake to something; less ridiculous.

Chittenden plainly left in pencil on a slip of paper and pinned to the wall, was the bitter advertisement to the world of the conviction which prompted the deed.

Carefully planned two years ago and developed to its minutest detail. Chittenden ordered his own death in the way he had chosen. Every chance of outside interference has been eliminated.

But Chittenden plainly left the story of his heartache on the walls of his rooms; they were covered with pictures and sketches, all of beautiful women. Most of these were his own handiwork; some were simply rough, unfinished sketches. He had indulged his talent to the beautiful to seek an artificial interest in life.

A faded, long-stemmed rose, preserved in a book, was pressed over his heart, where he had placed it before he died. It was the only represented what was lost out of the deformities and hate within. It seemed to speak of love and companionship. But it spoke of years ago. Chittenden had evidently known in the latter years of his life. His sensitiveness made him shrink from the pungency of his existence.

Cod Pulls Angler Overboard.

Excited at the extraordinary size of a fish he was hauling in, Frank Schabolowsky, a fisherman, living at the end of his line, while fishing from the steamboat Sea Gull, about two miles off Sandy Hook, Frank Schabolowsky fell overboard and was lost to the arms of water. Schabolowsky fished from the stern of the steamboat and had good success with a large pile of cod and hake heaped up beside him. Suddenly he felt a mighty tug at the line, and he pulled with all his might. There emerged from the waves the nose of a huge fish, and before he could think of a cod, the great grandfather of all the rest on the bank. Anyway, the sight of the astonished Dane and an inopportune lurch of the boat perhaps helped to fell overboard—cod, line and all—into the water. Other anglers, up in a shock, the crew threw out a life-preserver which he caught, and then hauled like demon to win the New York and Bellevue Hospital. "Oh, Oh, such a big one I have had. Never was there a codfish like him before. And I lost him."

Sloth Watch In Prison.

"My watch is stolen! Police!" yelled Nathan Gleckman in the Essex-Market Police Court detention pen. Sergeant Post, of the Court squad grabbed Albert Green, of Fifty-first Street, before he had just been fined $10 for fighting in the court. Green had the missing watch in his pocket which Gleckman swore was his.

"I had just wound the watch," said Gleckman, "then it disappeared."

"I bought the watch for cash on the gain maturity," explained Green. "When did you wind it?" asked the astonished magistrate.

"Yesterday," said Green.

The watch was wound as tight as could be. Magistrate Moss held Green in $1000 bail for trial.

100-Year-Old Recluse Dies.

Mary Murray, a recluse, who preferred, as she neared the century mark, to live in the room she had lived in for 35 years, at Stapleton, S. I., died there on Wednesday night. She passed the last twenty years of her life in her home, and died there, as she had planned to do, despite the fact that for the last 10 years her sons and daughters have endeavored to lure her to their homes. Mrs. Murray was born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1797. She lived on Staten Island for 76 years and for 35 years in the house in which daughters all of whom are married.

Shoots 14-Year-Old Wife.

William Lopez shot his wife Mary, aged 14, in the rooms of her mother, at 434 West Forty-fifth Street, and then shot his young brother-in-law, William Warmeyer, aged 17, inflicting a fatal wound. Then he turned his both cases. Afterward he shot himself in the head, inflicting a wound which will probably result fatally. Jealousy was the motive for the crime. Lopez met the girl at a dance last Thanksgiving night, and married her three days later. The young wife's refusal to go to housekeeping made Lopez frantic.

Ambulance For Wooden Leg.

While trying to board a car of the cross-town line in Bridge-avenue, near North Ninth Street, Brooklyn, Eugene O'Neill, of Fifty-fourth Street, fell and his wooden leg was run over by two wheels of the car. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital without his wooden leg and lay on the ground. Persons who did not know that the leg was wooden called an ambulance. Dr. Truax, of the Eastern District Hospital said that he could not repair the leg.

COMMERCIAL COLUMN.

Weekly Review of Trade and Latest Market Reports.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"Trade returns are irregular, because of severe weather, unseasonably high temperature restricting sales of heavyweight wearing apparel at some points, while business is fair elsewhere in colder sections. Freight blockades were relieved to some extent, but there is still much complaint of tardy deliveries. Mercantile collections are also unsatisfactory in some sections than others, but there is a unanimity regarding the large amount of forward business on the books of manufacturing plants and general confidence in the future. Building operations have been greatly facilitated in the East by open weather, maintaining activity in markets for materials beyond the customary date. Prices of all commodities declined almost 1 per cent. during December.

"Demand for cotton goods in the primary markets is somewhat less urgent, but there is no prospect for lower prices in the near future, owing to the abundance of business on the books of the mills. Mills are making good profits on present business, after a long period in which dividends were irregular, and the industry is now on a more satisfactory position. Improvement is noted in woolen goods, considerable business being accomplished in the men's wear division, but this movement is only fairly started, and it is not yet possible to ascertain the exact status of the market.

"Higher prices have prevailed at the leading primary wheat markets, in wheat there was a natural reaction from recent sensational advance in the short account took profits, and the recovery was helped further in response to reports from winter wheat States that the sharp fall in temperature threatened much damage from frost, because of insufficient snow protection.

Wholesale Markets.

Baltimore.—Flour—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 10,212 barrels; exports, 211 barrels.

Wheat—Quiet; spot, contract, 73¾@74; No. 2 red Western, 76½@76¾; December, 73¾@74; January, 74@74¼; May, 79@79¼; steamer No. 2 red, 68¾@69; receipts, 8,253 bushels; Southern on grade, 69@74.

Corn—Firmer; spot, new 47¾@48; old, 47¾@47¾; January, 47¾@47⅝; February, 47⅝@47¾; March, 47¾@47¾; steamer mixed, 45@43¾; receipts, 134,684 bushels; Southern white corn, 45½@48; Southern yellow corn, 45@47¼.

Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 40 @40¼; No. 3 white, 39@39¼; No. 2 mixed, 39; receipts, 4,365 bushels.

Rye—Firmer; No. 2 Western, 90 nominal; receipts, 5,188 bushels.

Butter—Steady and unchanged; fancy imitation, 25@27; fancy creamery, 32@34; fancy ladle, 21@23; store packed, 19@21.

Eggs—Firm, 26.

Cheese—Active and unchanged; large, 14¼; medium, 14¾; small, 14¾.

New York.—Wheat—Receipts, 52,-000 bushels; exports, 26,941 bushels; sales, 1,560,000 bushels futures; spot firm; No. 2 red Western, 76½@77 No. 2 red, $1 f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 90¾ f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 85 f. o. b. afloat.

Corn—Receipts, 77,400 bushels; exports, 76,781 bushels; sales, 150,000 bushels futures, 49,000 bushels spot; spot steady; No. 2, 52¾ elevator and 50¼ f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 51¾; No. 2 white, 50¾.

Oats—Receipts, 39,000 bushels; exports, 4,284 bushels; spot firm; mixed oats, 26@32 pounds, 29@ 29½; clipped white, 36@40 pounds, 40@44; natural white, 30@33 pounds, 40@41.

Hay—Firm; shipping, 85@90.

Cabbages—Firm; unchanged.

Philadelphia.—Wheat—Steady; contract, 76@76¼; December, 74@74¼; Corn firm, ¼c higher; steamer, 47½@48; Oats steady; No. 2 white mixed, 41c.

Butter steady; fair demand. Extra Western creamery, official price, 32½c.; extra nearby prints, 36.

Eggs unchanged; nearby fresh, 29c, at mark; Western fresh, 29 at mark.

Live poultry firm; fowls, 11¼@13¼c.; old roosters, 8@9¼; spring chickens, 13@13; ducks, 13@14; geese, 13@14; turkeys, 16@17.

Cheese—Firm; fancy New York full cream, fancy, 14½c.; New York full cream, choice, 14¼; New York full creams, fair to good, 13¾@14.

Live Stock.

New York.—Beeves—Dressed best in moderate demand at 6¼c. to 9c. per pound, with fancy beef bringing 9¼c.

Calves—Veals steady at 5.50 to 9.50; culls, 4.50 and downward. Dressed calves nominal; dressed calves steady at 9c. to 12c. per pound; country dressed 7c. to 12c.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep slow; prime lambs steady; medium grades slow; sheep, 3.50@4.50; no prime sheep sold; lambs, 6.7c@8.10.

Chicago.—Cattle—Common to prime steers, 4.00@7.40; cows, 2.75 @4.75; heifers, 2.60@5.00; bulls, 2.40@4.50; calves, 2.75@8.50; stockers and feeders, 2.40@4.50.

WORTH REMEMBERING

An English 'windmill' at Reigate Heath has been turned into a church.

An average of 342 Hebrew immigrants arrive in New York every working day.

There are 20,212 automobiles owned within 50 miles of New York City Hall.

It has been calculated by government engineers that in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, some 1,500,000 horsepower was suffered to waste it self into the sea.

The first farmers' alliance convention in Liberia, Africa, was recently held at Louisville, the capital. As a result the African Agricultural World, published in that city, says that Liberia's agricultural resources are to be developed.

Vice Consul General Patrick Gorman writes from Montreal that the Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Ship Canal Company has been formed for the express purpose of constructing a canal between St. Johns and Montreal. Samuel H. Ewing is president and Thomas Craig secretary-treasurer.

World's Largest Pump.

The biggest hitch-pressure pump in the world is installed in the Dry Diggings placer fields of Southern Oregon, on Rogue River, and is used to operate a battery of hydraulic monitors in the mines, writes Dennis H. Stovall in the Technical World Magazine for January. The pump is one of the largest pieces of mining machinery ever manufactured, and could never have been installed but for the fact that it was dumped directly from the cars to the foundation prepared for it in the mine.

The pump was built by the Byron-Jackson Machine Works, of San Francisco, and was one of the last big jobs done by this company before the earthquake and fire. The pump is of the five-step centrifugal type, and its weight, aside from bearings and gears, just 70,000 pounds. Other pumps have been built that lift as great a volume of water as does this one, but they do not deliver it under such enormous pressure. This pump is tested to withstand a maximum pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch. Its capacity is 12,000,000 gallons per day of 24 hours, or 9,000 gallons per minute. This enormous volume is delivered through a half-mile of pipe line, the pipe being of steel, 22 inches in diameter. The water is lifted to a height of 100 feet and forced through two four-inch nozzles, hurling streams a distance of 500 feet. These powerful streams are turned upon the mountain side to tear down the gold-bearing gravel.

The Unique Position.

"New York beats all places I ever knew in the matter of position of persons for women," said an out of town man. "Something I heard on a car in a department store made what I mean. I was lunching with a young friend in a restaurant in the shopping district when she called me attention to a young lady sitting girl a few tables away from us.

"Guess what she does to support herself,' said my friend to me.

"After a half dozen guesses my companion gave it up. She's an adjuster.

"'Life or fire insurance?' I asked.

"'Neither,' was the reply. 'She adjusts differences between a big dry goods establishment and its dissatisfied customers. She's what you'd call the peacemaker in general of the firm. When a package comes back returned with evident signs of wear and tear, or perhaps with the order to be 'credited' this lady makes a trip to the consumer and explains that there is evidently some mistake, etc. She has infinite tact and good humor and at present is unknown to her firm. In lots of cases a fashionable woman will have her order for a returned article on her mail and say that this was something she did not authorize. She is so clever about this sort of thing that she gets a good salary and a long vacation in the summer, for when fashionable people go to the town her business is dull.'"—N. Y. Sun.

Concrete Telephone Poles.

The first concrete telephone poles ever manufactured in Indiana were made recently by Frederick Smith, Home Telephone Company and are now being erected to test their efficiency. The post was designed by superintendent Bailey. A skeleton framework of four corrugated iron rods is covered with concrete. Iron rests, the material being "slushed" about the framework while inclosed in a box, the sides of which are diagonal in shape, 30 feet long and provided with mortises for cross arms, which are fastened in place by means of iron bolts and iron mortises to be used by linemen in climbing. The pole is an ornamental six pine poles and is claimed to be of virtue of being symmetrically tapered and straight. Superintendent Bailey says that the strongest point in favor of concrete poles is their durability. Wooden poles must be replaced by new ones about every six years—the decay of the soil the longer the life of the pole. The concrete poles, it is declared, will be lasting as long as conditions do not affect them. Mr. Bailey says the cost will also be less than pine poles. The manufacture of each pole can be carried on along the line where it is to be installed or planted.

Should the experiment prove successful this telephone company, as well as many others throughout, will substitute them for pine poles for all new work, as at last the wood-en poles become unfit for service.

Fully Earned.

Miss Chatters—Old Rexley's young widow has a $5,000,000 I hear.

Miss Gidday—Yes; the idea of earning that much money in two years!

Miss Chatters—What! She didn't work for her husband, did she?

Miss Gidday—Certainly she did. Wasn't she married to him for two years?—Philadelphia Press.

WHITE BREAD

Makes Trouble For People With Weak Intestinal Digestion.

A lady in a Wis. town employed a physician, who was better and not to eat white bread for two years. She tells the details of her sickness, and the excellent cure she's received:

"In the year 1887 I gave out from over work, and until 1901 I remained an invalid in and around part of the time. Had different doctors, but nothing seemed to help. I suffered from cerebro-spinal congestion, female trouble and serious stomach and bowel trouble. My husband called a new doctor, and after having gone without any food for 18 days the doctor ordered Grape-Nuts for me. I could eat the new food from the very first mouthful. I've since kept me on Grape-Nuts, and the only medicine was a little glycerine to heal the alimentary canal.

"When I was up again doctor told me to eat Grape-Nuts twice a day and no white bread for two years. I got well in good time, and have gained in strength so I can do my own work again.

"My brain has been helped so much, and I know that the Grape-Nu